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epidemic, I will not cable unless something unusual occurs. My sanitary report will exhibit the number of weekly deaths. While a considerable experience here has shown the unlikelihood of its extension by long stages of trade or of passenger traffic, I should not wish to be oblivious to the very serious nature of the problem when a dirty city's poor are infected with its presence. I consider that the seriousness of its endemicity here is fully recognized on all hands.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

W. E. HUNT,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

CUBA.

Sanitary report of Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *April 11, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following report on the sanitary condition of Santiago de Cuba for the week ended April 11:

Forty deaths have been recorded for this period, of which 1 was from yellow fever, 2 from confluent smallpox, 2 from diphtheria, 5 from remittent bilious fever, 3 from enteric fever, 5 from tuberculosis, 2 from pernicious fever, 2 from typhomalaria; the rest from common diseases of non-contagious character. Smallpox continues to increase, and there are 25 cases confined in the smallpox hospital, while there are many cases in the town of which the physicians hear nothing about, as they are treated by quacks and spiritualists, of whom there are quite a large number in the city. Vaccination is still spasmodically practiced, having no means of procuring vaccine except from Habana once or twice a week.

Yellow fever is stationary, although the cases presenting themselves are now of a milder character, and the death rate has decreased somewhat, as happens usually about this time of the year until the summer season sets fairly in, when the disease takes its usual malignant form. The reports about yellow fever are not very encouraging in other cities; in Santa Clara, for example, several native Cubans have died from it, and the cases of two negroes, who took the fever and died, have aroused the attention of all the physicians, as we always maintained that the colored race in Cuba seemed to enjoy a complete immunity from this disease. Spring diarrhea is very common just now; so are malarial fevers, which take the typhomalarial type.

Respectfully, yours,

HENRY S. CAMINERO, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

INDIA.

Quarantine restrictions against arrivals from Hongkong.

SINGAPORE, *February 28, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the inclosed copy of a Government gazette extraordinary, issued yesterday to the effect that bubonic plague had broken out in Hongkong; that the said port had consequently been declared infected, and that all vessels arriving therefrom at Singapore would have to be put in quarantine.

I have the honor to be, etc.,

E. SPENCER PRATT,
United States Consul-General.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE, *Washington, D. C.*

[Inclosure.]

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS GOVERNMENT GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, *Singapore, February 27, 1896.*

Government notification No. 104.—Information having been received that a contagious disease, namely, bubonic plague, has broken out at Hongkong, it is hereby declared by the governor that the port of Hongkong is infected.

Under the regulations made by the governor in council, under "The Quarantine and Prevention of Disease Ordinance, 1886," all vessels arriving from Hongkong will be put in quarantine, and there detained for nine days from the date of departure from Hongkong, or from the date of the last case of the said disease on board, or until released by the health officer.

By his excellency's command,

J. A. SWETTENHAM,
Colonial Secretary.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AUSTRALIA—*Brisbane.*—Month of January, 1896. Estimated population, 93,657. Total deaths, 84, including enteric fever, 3, and whooping cough, 8.

Newcastle.—Month of January, 1896. Estimated population, 15,329. Total deaths, 34, including enteric fever, 3, and measles, 1.

BAHAMAS—*Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.*—Two weeks ended April 9, 1896. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths.

BERMUDA.—Week ended April 10, 1896. Estimated population, 15,013. One death. No death from contagious disease.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Victoria.*—Three months ended March 31, 1896. Estimated population, 20,000. Total deaths, 76. No deaths from contagious diseases.

CUBA—*Habana.*—Under date of April 18, the United States sanitary inspector reports as follows:

There were 154 deaths in this city during the week ended April 16, 1896. Three of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, 4 by enteric fever, 3 by so-called pernicious fever, 1 by paludal fever, 2 by dysentery, 12 by enteritis, 5 by smallpox, 1 by measles, 9 by pneumonia, and 1 by the grippe. Two of the deaths by yellow fever occurred in the military hospital, the other in civil life.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 35 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended April 4 correspond to an annual rate of 18.3 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,860,971. The lowest rate was recorded in Portsmouth, viz, 11.7, and the highest in Birkenhead, viz, 26.7 a thousand.

London.—One thousand five hundred and twenty-two deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 128; scarlet fever, 27; diphtheria, 45; whooping cough, 99; enteric fever, 6, and diarrhea and dysentery, 7. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 17.9 a thousand. In greater London 1,944 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 16.5 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 7 from diphtheria, 35 from measles, 4 from scarlet fever, and 26 from whooping cough.